THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1808. No. 1140.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Twenty Dollars reward.

Absconded from the subscriber's house in Canonsburgh, the 10th inst. JONATHAN SISTER, a Journeyman Saddler, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair hair, and has rather a down look, a scar on one of his cheeks, occasioned, apparently, by a cut or burn. The said Sister stole out of the shop and took with him tools and saddle-furniture to the amount of Sixteen Dollars:—He also took with him, a Bay Horse, 5 years old, near 15 hands high, both his hind feet white. As the said Jonathan passed through Pittsburgh, it is conjectured, that he will take some rout towards Lake Erie, perhaps to the town of Erie, and strive to get into some shop to work at his trade.—The above reward will be given if the Thief and Horse are brought to this place with all reasonable expences, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone, with expences.

JOHN MURPHY.

Canonsburgh, July 14th, 1808.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse,

of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

The Acts passed at the 1st session of the 9th Congress of the United States; the Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at the last sessions; and a few sets of Carey & Bioren's edition of the Laws of Pennsylvania, are received at my office and ready for distribution, where those entitled to receive them are desired to call.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Proth'y.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of Beaver county, and to me directed; will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Beaver, on the first Monday of August next, the following property, viz. eighty acres of land, (more or less); of the first quality, situate on Little Beaver, about two miles below Greersburgh; on which there is about twelve acres cleared, several buildings, &c. Also one hundred and fifty acres, (more or less,) situate in Sewickley township, on which there is an excellent Mill-Seat, on that never failing stream Connequenesing creek: together with a considerable improvement. Also one hundred acres, (more or less,) situate on the west bank of Big-Beaver falls; on which there is one Forge, one Grist-mill and Saw-mill in complete order, likewise a number of valuable dwelling houses and other buildings, also the warrant claim to seven hundred acres of land adjoining.

The last mentioned property is equal in situation and prospect to any in the western country, and will no doubt in a short time be the most productive. All of which land above described, is seized and taken in execution as the property of Hoops, Townsend, & co. and will be sold by

J. COULTER, *Sheriff.*

Beaver, April 23, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

30 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 8th day of August next.

Thirty acres of land, be the same more or less, in Mifflin township, adjoining lands of John Cunningham, Samuel Snodgrass and John H. Redick, on the Monongahela river. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Margaret M'Kee, and to be sold by me

WILLIAM WOODS, Shff.

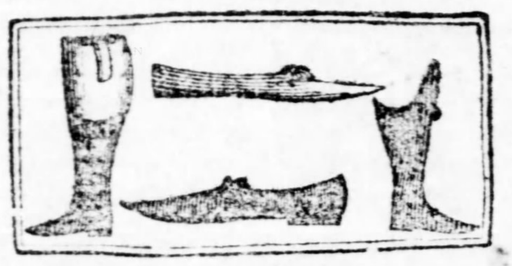
Sheriff's Office, July 20, 1808.

ABRAHAM BARCLAY

Windsor Chair Maker and Painter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, corner of Market and Water Streets, to Second Street, between Wood and Market Street, where he intends to continue his business in all its various branches, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that be will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, and a few tons Pig Lead, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Irwin, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, for settlement, and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment on or before the first of August next.

MARY IRWIN, Adm'x.
JAMES IRWIN, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

FROM THE HUNTINGDON GAZETTE.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN,

To the Democratic Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

HAVING from the first dawn of the revolution, been uniform in supporting the liberties of the country; having toiled through the heat of battle in the times that tried men's souls; and having, since the accomplishment of our independence, been always forward in the ranks of democracy, I trust you will indulge an old man, who ventures, at a late period of his life (and for the first time) to differ from the majority of his republican brethren.

"Age has its claim to respect"—and in the present instance I claim an attentive hearing. Bear with me a little. For a moment wave all prejudice. I shall be as brief as the importance of my subject will permit.

Every *honest* republican has at heart the liberty, the safety and the prosperity of his country. In all times of public danger he will be found at his post, prepared to make every necessary sacrifice to the general good. His motto will be MEASURES and not MEN.—Even his dearest friend must not obstruct the path that leads to public prosperity.

The wisest and best of men have been sometimes wrong. Our Franklin and Washington have confessed it; and even the great and good Mr. Jefferson may at times be imperfect in his judgment. "Man is *born* to ERROR as the sparks fly upward." It is one of his attributes.

Since the blood-stained period of the revolution, no crisis, so important as the present has burst upon the public sensibility. Our commerce appears to be annihilated. Our ships are rotting in the docks, and our produce in the ware-houses. Our hardy seamen are wandering from place to place, seeking virtually from the hands of charity, the scanty means of a miserable existence. Hundreds of our *merchants* are already bankrupt, and thousands are on the verge of ruin.

In vain will the *farmer* hope to escape without injury. The time, if not already arrived, is rapidly approaching, when he is to bear much more than his proportion of the national calamity. In vain will he search for the reward of his honest industry. In vain will he seek an outlet for his surplus produce. In vain will the harvest smile upon him, if the *commerce* of the country be destroyed.

Vain, also, will be the expectations of the *mechanick* and the *labourer*, if *they* hope to prosper while the *farmer* is distressed.

On every hand we are threatened with danger. On every hand we are insulted and injured.

Those threats, those insults and injuries are from our *enemies*.

But, bear with me, my fellow citizens, whilst I reluctantly acknowledge the melancholy fact, that to *ourselves* we are indebted for the *worst of our misfortunes*.

The embargo, however well intended, is a measure pregnant with many evils, and will eventually do more injury to ourselves than to any other power. If pursued, it must inevitably lead to the total ruin of the country.

Remember, my republican brethren, I am not merely giving my own sentiments, I am giving the opinions of some of the best men in the United States—well tried and uniform republicans. The venerable Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, our own Mr. Maclay of the senate of the United States, Mr. Randolph, Mr. J. Clay and many other members of Congress, whom, I repeat, are sound and well-tried republicans, have declared the embargo to be an impolitic measure, and have opposed it with their strongest voice and interest. The states of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, R. Island and North-Carolina, in all of which there are republican majorities, have expressed their disapprobation of this imprudent measure. It is owing to the embargo alone, and for the sole purpose of having it discontinued, that many federalists have been permitted at this time to creep into the legislatures. This was deemed the strongest proof against the embargo that could be given. The republicans of those states have very wisely kept out of the public councils *even their own friends*, whom they supposed partial to this vexatious and ruinous law; and have supported honest men of every party, to assist in averting the inevitable destruction that awaits its continuance.

My fellow citizens. The example is worthy of your imitation. The real patriot surrenders every other consideration for the good of his country.

Let us, in the present trying period, look around us, and see what is best to be done.—This is not the time to talk of supporting PARTY. It is the time to support our COUNTRY. We must not let the country be ruined by the prejudices of our friends, merely because they are *republicans*.

Mr. Snyder we all know is a very good man, he has served the public for many years with zeal and integrity. But on the subject which at present most concerns all America, Mr. Snyder is unfortunately wrong. He has too much reliance upon presidential *infallibility*. He is the open and avowed friend of the EMBARGO, and he has declared it by his vote. The journals of the last session will shew you that in an address to the President of the United States he unequivocally advocated and applauded the destructive measure;—and this, too *before* the documents were published—at a time when he had no data whatever upon which to form an opinion.

Mr. Snyder, no doubt, placed full confidence in the president. He is worthy of our confidence—he has deserved our approbation. But confidence should have its limits. An implicit reliance upon the opinions of any man, however wise and however just, may lead to danger—more especially in a republican government.

The true cause why the embargo has not met with universal execration may be found in the very circumstance of its being a favorable measure of Mr. Jefferson. The confidence of the people in this great and excellent man is unbounded. Many people believe that he cannot commit an error. Here they are in the wrong. Mr. Jefferson may err, and he certainly has erred with respect to the embargo. He is still, (it must be acknowledged) most obstinately in error on this subject; but that he errs willfully, I do not believe.

If it had not been for this implicit reliance upon the wisdom of the Executive, or if the embargo had taken place under a federal administration, I ask every honest republican what he thinks would have been the sentiments of our party? Would we have submitted, without complaint, to such a dreadful system of destruction?—such unequal and unqualified tax upon the *farmer*, the *mechanic*, and the *labourer?*

Every republican should think for himself and vote accordingly to the distates of his own judgment. He should not be governed by the sentiments of *this* leader or *that* leader; for the moment he looks to another for the line of conduct he shall pursue, from that moment he ceases to be a freeman.

Because two or three of my influencial neighbours tell me that Simon Snyder ought to be governor, that is no proof of Mr. Snyder being the fittest man in Pennsylvania for the office.

But we are told that Mr. Snyder has the best chance of success—that he can best unite the republican interest. Of this, much as I respect Mr. Snyder, I always had doubts. I am of opinion that Mr. Maclay, gen. Steel, gen Montgomery, Mr. Findley, Mr. Thomas Leiper or Mr. Presley Carr Lane, would have had a better chance of opposing *Mr.* Ross, than *Mr.* Snyder has. However this is merely a conjecture; and it is only a *party* one. I have before said, that the present is not a time for the support of *party*. We should exchange *party* for *patriotism*. It will be of little consequence to uphold party if the country is to be ruined. *Party* will not save our wheat from rotting in the granaries, nor from being sacrificed at half a dollar a bushel.

Our duty in this eventful crises is to support our country. We should at least for the present forget all party animosities and unite in averting ruin.

The eyes of *Mr.* Jefferson are turned to Pennsylvania. To this state he looks for a vote of justification or a disapproval of his recent measures.

He will consider the election of Simon Snyder as an unequivocal sanction of his conduct. *Mr.* Snyder is known both by his public vote and his private sentiments to be friendly to the embargo. If *he* is elected *Mr.* Jefferson will consider the embargo as a popular measure in Pennsylvania, and it will probably be continued during his stay in office, 'till the 4th of *March* 1809, if not longer. If on the contrary *Mr.* Snyder should not be elected, it will be received by *Mr.* Jefferson as a convincing proof that a majority of the people of this state are averse to an embargo. In which case *Mr.* Jefferson, who has always carefully consulted the wishes of the people, will deem it a duty to change his commercial policy; and the raising of the embargo will be the first step.

I repeat to you, fellow-citizens, that personally I have no objections to *Mr.* Snyder. I believe him to be a man of sound integrity; and although I must confess that there are some republicans in Pennsylvania whom I would prefer, yet, as he has been fixed upon by our friends, I should, *on any other occasion than the present* given him my vote.

On the present occasion I cannot vote for Mr. Snyder,—because,

1. I will not support any party to the manifest injury of my country.

2. The election of Mr. Snyder would tend to continue the embargo, which will go far to ruin all ranks of people, except the rich speculators.

It will lower the price of our grain.

It will disable us from fulfiling our honest contracts.

It will lessen the value of our farms.

It will take from us the just reward of our labour.

3. I will support good measures in preference to good men.

4. I believe no man to be immaculate.

5. I believe Mr. Jefferson to be wrong with respect to the embargo, and I know no way so likely to convince him of his error as to vote against it in every shape.

6. I believe Mr. Jefferson will take off the embargo as soon as he is convinced that Pennsylvania is averse to it.

It may not be amiss here to add, that doubts exist in the minds of many sincere republicans, whether Mr. Snyder could be carried, with all

our exertions in his favour. Mr. Snyder's vote for compelling the owners of land to have them patented, was by many of the settlers deemed premature and ill-timed. His vote also for authorizing the Militia Officers to fine absentees in certain cases in any sum not exceeding ten dollars, has injured his popularity with many of his friends among those religious societies whose principles prevent their mustering.—This last vote will be found on the Journals of last Session. I do not, however pretend to pass an opinion on either of these votes. Let every man judge for himself. I believe Mr. Snyder voted as he thought right. I merely mention them as having in my opinion very seriously affected his popularity.

I shall not vote for Mr. Spayd, because,

1. I do not not know that he is opposed to the Embargo.

2. This is no time for *half-way* measures.

3. He has no chance of success.

I shall give my vote for JAMES ROSS OF PITTSBURGH.

1. Because he is a man of eminent talents and we want such a man at this time.

2. Because he is a friend to free *Commerce*, which is "the handmaid of *Agriculture*."

3. Because he is decidedly opposed to the *Embargo*, and never hides his sentiments on this subject.

4. Because with the assistance of the real patriots among the Republicans of Pennsylvania I trust that Mr. Ross's election will be certain.

I am aware in making these observations I shall be charged with having deserted my party—with a wanton dereliction of principle;—with interested views;—with being an imposter.

All of these allegations, perhaps, I cannot *avoid*, I have only taken care not to *deserve* them.

But judge me not too rashly. Ask not who I am or where I reside. I would give you my name and you would know me to be a uniform republican—but that it might make me enemies, and I want none. I know you mean well, but that some of you are too violently attached to certain friends. Read what I submit to you. Banish prejudice. For the present moment banish all *party* considerations. Think only of *your country*; and *think* and *act* for yourselves. If you cannot confide in what I have written, censure me not for my endeavour; for in truth, and honor, and sincerity, I am your friend.

But I see no evil consequence that can acrue from the election of Mr. Ross at this time. If he is elected he will know that without republican votes he could not have succeeded. He can have no interest in destroying his own popularity with the Republicans, and would take no measure that would be likely to lessen it. I trust that Mr. Ross perceives as I do that this is not a time for party animosity; that it will be his own duty and his own interest as well as the interest of the state, to unite good men of every party in support of the public tranquility and the general happiness.

If Mr. Ross applies his talents to these objects—if he acts as the Governor of Pennsylvania and not as the tool of a party, he will merit and receive the approbation of every patriot and every real republican in the Commonwealth.

If on the contrary, Mr. Ross, should act as the mere head of a party, and to the injury of our republican institutions, we have our certain remedy. The Senate of Pennsylvania will doubtless have a decided republican majority—This alone will prevent any serious dangers that might menace the liberties of the country. The House of Representatives will also be republican—For any abuse of power they can impeach and the Senate can try. If this should fail, as has very unfortunately in one instance been the case, three short years will soon roll round—when the people themselves, taking a retrospective view and rising in all the majesty of their strength, may evince their sovereignty and their justice.

I trust that none of my observations will be considered an imputation of improper motive to Mr. Jefferson—I have full confidence in the goodness of his heart and much reliance upon the soundness of his judgment. But Mr. Jefferson is a Virginian. He cannot readily perceive the sufferings of the farmers and the mechanics of the mercantile states.—He does not perceive that the embargo is doubly oppressive upon those classes of people, because it operates unequally. The farmers who have been justly stiled "the back-bone of our national prosperity," have certainly to bear too much of the public burthen. They are honest and patriotic.—They are willing to suffer much. But they cannot consent to be totally ruined, whilst the rich Virginia Nabobs, the rich land-jobbers, the speculators in the funds, the stockholders in the banks, and all the aristocracy of the country left in perfect security; some of them in fact, amassing large fortunes on the ruin of their neighbors.

No. Let the embargo be removed. Let commerce find its own level. Permit our merchant ships to arm and unite in their own defence, and let the government assist them with convoys. Let us endeavor to send our produce to market. I am sure we shall succeed without much loss; and if we must lose something, let the monied institutions; let the rich insurance companies bear their share.

If this plan fails of success, let us pass a general non-importation act—Let us encourage our own manufactures. Let our looms supply us with cloathing. We should for a short time lose the carrying trade, but our grain and other produce would not perish on our hands. Foreign vessels in sufficient number would come and take it away and pay for it a good price in cash.

From this policy we should suffer very little. But as to the embargo, I can see nothing likely to emanate from it but national calamity—national destruction. I now appeal to every republican, who loves his country better than he does his party—to every man who feels the glow of honest patriotism; and I ask if, under all these peculiar circumstances, to support Mr. Ross can be deemed a dereliction of principle, or a desertion of public duty. On the contrary, will it not be wise and honorable at this very alarming crisis of our public affairs to sacrifice some of our prejudices on the altar of the public good.

That you may reflect seriously on these things—that you may weigh them with candour and impartiality;—that you may not be governed by office hunters or prejudiced men—that you may decide for yourselves—that you may study the real interests of the country and vote accordingly, without respect to party, is the sincere wish of

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

Mifflin county, below the Long Narrows, June 11th, 1808.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1808.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Taylor, Capt. SAMUEL M'CUTCHEON, to Miss REBECCA BUTLER, daughter of Col. William Butler, deceased.

REMARKS ON THE BEAVER ADDRESS
BY THE
PITTSBURGH COMMITTEE.

THE democratic republican corresponding committee of Beaver county, having lately published an address to the people, respecting the approaching election of governor; we think it our duty to make some remarks on this intemperate production; to expose the falshood of many of its assertions, and to recal the attention of such as may have been in any degree influenced by it, to the true and all-important question on which they are to decide.

We are persuaded that all sober, reflecting men, will be disgusted with the idle rant, and furious party clamour, which throughout that address, aims at exciting the fears of the credulous, by talking of chains, manacles and shackles, for their limbs; of galling yokes, crested heads and bloody banners;—these exclamations may serve to prove that the imagination of the writer was disordered, but they contain no argument; they display party passion and venom, but they convey no information which can convince the judgment of an elector; and are never employed but in weak causes, or by weak men, who have not reason or justice to support them.

The Beaver committee have undertaken to compare the political characters and qualifications of Mr. Snyder and Mr. Ross, the two candidates for the office of governor:—They begin by stating that both these gentlemen were members of the convention which framed our present constitution, and they select the vote given by each on the 3d of February, 1790 respecting a religious test:—we rejoice that an opportunity is afforded of examining this subject, and of placing it before the people, so as not to be misunderstood—we will give them the whole truth, and they will judge for themselves.

The old constitution of Pennsylvania, made in 1776, contained the following provision in its 10th section:

"Each member [of assembly] before he takes his seat shall make and subscribe the following declaration, viz:—I do believe in one God, the creator and governor of the universe, the rewarder of the good, and the punisher of the wicked; and I do acknowledge the scriptures of the old and new testament to be given by divine inspiration."

"And no further or other religious test shall ever hereafter be required of any civil officer or magistrate in this state."

In the convention of 1790, a select committee of nine, had reported an alteration of this part of the old constitution, and submitted the following section:

"No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this commonwealth."

Some members were displeased with this departure from the test in the old constitution:—others thought that no religious test ought to be required: others insisted that the proposed section was but merely a nominal and not a real test; for there was no injunction to require it of any public officer; nor would it exclude infidels, because they would readily make such a declaration if required.

A motion was made by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Sitgreaves, to strike out the words "who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments."

Had this motion prevailed, the section would have stood thus:

"No person shall on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust and profit under this commonwealth."

The yeas and nays were taken on this question, and those who voted in the affirmative were as follows:

William Robinson, Robert Hare, Samuel Ogden, Samuel Sitgreaves, John Hoge, David Redick, James Ross, Albert Gallatin, Samuel Potts, Alexander Graydon, Timothy Pickering, Andrew Henderson, John Sellers.—13.

In the negative were forty-seven members, and Mr. Snyder among that number.

Immediately after this division, Col. Pickering, seconded by Mr. Ogden, (two of the 13) moved to adjourn the debates on this section, and to introduce the following in lieu thereof:

"That the members of the legislature and all executive and judicial officers shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the constitution of this state; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust in this state."

This motion was decided by the convention in the negative, and appears on the minutes of the committee of the whole, pages 84 and 85.

Afterwards, on the 19th of February, 1790, (pages 115 and 116 of the minutes) this section came again under the consideration of the convention, and Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. M'Kean, moved to strike out the words "of rewards and punishments," so as only to require a belief in a future state.

It was moved by Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Robinson, to introduce the following as the fourth section:

"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this constitution."

It was also moved by Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Potts, to insert after the word "God" "the rewarder of the good and the punisher of the wicked," and to strike out the words "a future state of rewards and punishments."

All these motions failed;—but they prove that there was a diversity of opinion among the wisest and best men in the convention, respecting the introduction of a religious test.—No man of the least candour would infer from any of the motions or votes, a disrespect towards religion, much less a disbelief in it:—men of the most exemplary piety and acknowledged reverence for religion, have here voted against a religious test in any shape;—to support them in this opinion, they could produce the constitutions of New-York, Virginia, Vermont, and of the United States, in which there is no such provision, and they have been justified by the fact in their prediction, *that this would be but a dead letter, for we believe this declaration has not, to this day, been required of any officer in the state, under our constitution.*

None of the members who expressed their opinions against the section, have been censured for their votes, except Mr. Ross; and those who are now the loudest in condemning him, must be conscious that they have nothing substantial to alledge, when they resort to a circumstance like this to criminate him. As well might they assert that the whole convention were enemies to Christianity, because they threw out the old test, which made belief in the new testament a qualification for a seat in the legislature; or that judge Wilson and governor M'Kean did not believe in future rewards and punishments, because they moved to have those words struck out.

We are aware that those who on other occasions have manifested a total indifference as to the religious opinions of the candidate they were supporting, are now busy and vehement, in circulating the most odious stories against Mr. Ross, on this subject:—We therefore deem it our duty to declare, that he has lived many years in this town: that he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church; that at no time have we heard from him an expression disrespectful towards religion; that we know not any act or opinion of his on the subject of religion, which could be condemned; and that the vile calumnies which have been propagated, are the base inventions of his political adversaries for party purposes.

The Beaver committee go on to assert, that the excise law and stamp act, were the favorite measures of Mr. Ross:---that he approved the alien and sedition laws:---that all his energies were exerted for the establishment of a standing army in time of peace:---for an expensive navy---for a direct tax on lands and houses---for a vast increase of national debt, to bow to the dust and break the spirit of a free people.

Surely this committee would not wilfully state what is not true, and yet it is strange that they would forget that the excise law was passed more than three years before Mr. Ross had a seat in congress---that he therefore could have had no agency in framing or advising it; altho' their great friend Mr. Madison, who is proposed as the successor of Mr. Jefferson, was then in congress, and voted for the excise law: it seems that full confidence is due to one who did vote for this law, but none ought to be given to him who had no vote; and who could know nothing of the law till it was enacted.

Of the alien and sedition laws, we will not say that Mr. Ross disapproved, but we will aver that he did not vote for them: at the time these bills were under discussion, he was absent by leave of the senate, on a visit to his sick family in Pittsburgh.

Equally untrue is the assertion that Mr. Ross exerted himself to establish a standing army in time of peace: no such thing can be done; no such thing was ever attempted by any one; the constitution expressly forbids it, nor can any appropriation for the support of an army be made by congress for a longer term than two years:---but it is not true that Mr. Ross ever proposed to encrease the army in time of peace; he did indeed vote for raising twelve additional regiments during the continuance of the disturbances between France and the United States; and when those disturbances ceased, he did also vote for disbanding these 12 regiments, and they were disbanded in the spring of 1800. On the same principle Mr. Jefferson recommended, and congress have ordered at last session that 6000 of an additional army shall be raised during the continuance of the present disturbances, and new officers are appointed and now employed in enlisting this additional army. The one measure is an exact copy of the other, and both are either wrong or right.

That Mr. Ross has been disposed to encourage the gradual extension of a national navy, as the only effectual means of protecting our commerce, we do not deny; nor do we yet see any reason for thinking that those who believe this can be better accomplished by gun-boats, are pursuing a cheaper or more efficient mode of defence. Time that tries all experiments will try this, and we retain the old opinion in favour of ships until gun-boats render more service than they have hitherto done:—morally certain we are, that had the United States even a moderate navy, neither England nor France would have dared to treat us as they have done; nor should we have been obliged to lay up our ships as useless, abandon our commerce and lay an embargo.

'Tis true that a direct tax on lands, houses and slaves was laid by Congress in the year 1798, during the disturbances with France; such a tax became necessary when our revenue depending principally upon commerce was likely to be destroyed: The tax was laid for two years only, and discontinued at the end of the disturbances; it was inconsiderable so far as respected lands, or cultivated farms, being less for each year than is now paid yearly for county taxes:—now again we have new disturbances with France and England, and if they continue till next meeting of Congress there must be another direct tax on lands, houses and slaves, for our revenue arising from commerce has been destroyed by ourselves; by the embargo. The Beaver Committee praise the embargo as a wise measure, at the moment they are condemning direct taxation; yet the embargo must produce direct taxation, as certainly as debt requires money to pay it. What will be said then? Why the same thing that was said and written and repeated by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin twelve years ago—"That direct taxation is perferable to indirect taxation:—That when money is wanted the fairest mode of raising it, is by application personally to each freeman for his share of the contribution."

But we are next told that Mr. Ross is a lawyer; and lawyers and courts are severely handled by the Beaver Committee:—This we would have expected from felons who had suffered under the law for their crimes, but it is a matter of some surprise to find a grave committee uttering sentiments of this kind for the edification of their neighbours;—vice and violence and injustice must have courts, and judges, and sheriffs, and prisons, to restrain and correct them; in all forms of government the wise and the good have found these wholesome institutions necessary to protect them against the violent and the wicked.

As in all other professions, so among the gentlemen of the bar, there are bad men; but it cannot be denied that from that profession have arisen the ablest asserters of the liberty of our country, and the most useful statesmen of which we can boast. The committee forget their political idol Mr Jefferson is a lawer, and practiced many years in the courts; they forget also that they have themselves tated that Mr. Ross has been nine years in Congress, where he must have learned a great deal if he possesses that capacity which they have ascribed to him; and of course that he has other and greater qualifications than those of a mere lawyer for discharging the duties of chief magistrate.

We know, and they well know that his political adversaries, aswell as his political friends are in the daily habit of instrusting to him in the courts, the care of their fortunes, their honour, and all they hold valuable;—we have never heard his integrity, attention, or judgment doubted by any who had business under his charge; and we are persuaded that to no man could we more safely commit the management of these concerns in public life, than to him who has thus uniformly deserved and commanded the private confidence even of his enemies.

Of *Mr.* Snyder's pretensions we will say little:—His best friends admit his capacity and attainments to be but slender:—he has probably been selected rather with the hope that he would submit to be governed, than that he would attempt to act from his own judgment; those who intend to have the tutelage and guidance of him from behind the curtain would not be acceptable to the people if they appeared in open day:—His impartiality cannot be far trusted after the votes and opinions given by him as speaker of the assembly, relative to the governor's impeachment; nor can his public justice be much relied upon after his co-operation with those who last winter attempted to pass a law fining, unjustly and oppressively, quakers, menonists, and others conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and it is no proof of his wisdom that he voted for the embargo before he heard the reasons for enacting that law. If he acts thus while seeking for authority, what are we to expect when he reaches the complete possession of power?

Of one great and all important measure that is to be attempted under his administration, we have been informed by his friends Leib, Leiper, Duane, Dorsey, and others, who were appointed a committee in Philadelphia to promote his election, and have printed an address to the people for that purpose, dated the 4th of June last:---*they publicly avow the determination to overthrow the present constitution of the state.* This is the grand point to be carried by the election of *Mr.* Snyder. When this intent is openly proclaimed, it behoves every man in Pennsylvania to come forward and vote: we are now to decide the greatest question that can be offered to freemen---Shall we continue under this form of government or abolish it?---Shall we quit a certain good, for an untried, uncertain one? Shall we put down the courts, juries, laws, and institutions that we know, that have been handed down to us by our forefathers, and under which we have risen to be a great and happy people? and shall we empower Snyder, Binns, Duane, Boileau, Leib, Leiper, Ogle and Lacock, to make a new constitution? Is there not calamity enough hanging over this once happy country from abroad, without thus unnecessarily disturbing us at home? When a storm approaches shall we pull down the house, on the promise of a strange projector to rebuild a better by enchantment?

Men who are free and happy will not risk so much; wise men know that the insidious promises of these political imposters cannot be realised; and good men will think it a tempt-

tation of providence to send us affliction, if we thus trifle with the blessings we enjoy.

There is but one mode of averting the evil, and of preserving our present happy state.—Come out and support *Ross and the Constitution*, against *Snyder and the Convention*.

ISAAC CRAIG,
JOHN DARRAGH,
THOMAS BRACKEN,
WILLIAM PORTER,
STEEL SEMPLE,
GEO. SHIRAS,
JOHN SCULL,
JOHN M'DONALD.

ATTENTION!

From the (Lancaster) TIMES, July 15.

BERKS COUNTY, *ss.*

ON the 6th day of May, 1808, personally appeared before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for said county, Frederick Bechtel; who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, That *Simon Snyder*, the present speaker of the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, did say, some time ago, in the presence of this deponent and a number of other persons,

That the common people had no right to vote, and that a change ought to be made.

This deponent says, that the above expressions were made at the house of Peter Gonter, in Lancaster, and further saith not.

FREDERICK BECHTEL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, in the town of Reading, this 6th day of May, 1808.
FREDERICK HELLER.

The foregoing deposition has been already published in some of the German papers, at Reading and Lancaster; and it is hoped, that *every* editor of either an English or a German newspaper, throughout the state, *friendly* to "the common people," (as the great Mr. Snyder has been pleased to call them) will give it a republication.

It must be presumed, that by the term "*common* people," *Mr.* Snyder means the *poorer* classes of society: for, *all* the people are *fellow citizens* of each other. We know of no distinction among them, in regard either to their civil or religious privileges—the constitution makes none: it secures *equal rights* to all citizens, rich and poor—to the wealthy farmer, and the most indigent labouring man.—Because Mr. Snyder is a member of assembly, and the Speaker of one branch of that body and has, moreover been set up, *by the enemies of the constitution*, for the office of governor, he may perhaps, think himself to be an *un*-common man, and may look down with contempt upon those whom he styles *common* people.—He, no doubt, thinks that "a *change* ought to be made" in the constitution; because (among other reasons which render him and his partizans anxious for this change) "the common people" have "a right to vote." We, however, are decidedly of the opinion that every citizen—rich or poor—who has an evident interest in the prosperity of the state, ought to possess, as he now does, a right to vote; and this is one reason, among many, why we are firmly opposed to a change of the constitution: we do not (like Mr. Snyder, the would-be governor) wish to see the "common people" stript of that great and important privilege of a freeman—the right of suffrage.

It is proper that the public should know, who the person is, that has solemnly sworn to the truth of Simon Snyder's declaration—"that the common people had no right to vote, and that a change ought to be made." They are therefore informed, that if poverty, or even *mediocrity* of condition, constitutes a "common" man—Frederick Bechtel does not belong to that class of "the common people," whom Mr. Snyder affects to despise, and wishes to disfranchise; though, if he were a poor man, and honest withal, his testimony would be equally deserving of belief—especially, under the sanction of an oath. But Mr. Bechtel is one of the most respectable and independent farmers in the county of Berks. He possesses a very large landed estate, and is the proprietor of, we believe, three mills.—Few men in that county, if any, hold so great a property. Mr. Bechtel's character is unimpeachable—his integrity and veracity are well established—and none, who know him, would doubt his word—much less, his oath. He is an intelligent, serious, good man; and belongs, as we understand (though of this we are not perfectly certain,) to the society of menonists.

For the justness of this character of Frederick Bechtel, we appeal to every honest man, in his own county and other places, acquainted with him.

The fact, then, of Simon Snyder having used the shameful aristocratic expressions mentioned by Mr. Bechtel, *is established* by such evidence, as cannot be invalidated by the pitiful subterfuges and silly quibbling of B. Grimler, or any other of Simon's supporters. How truly ridiculous is it, to attempt to prove that a certain man *did not say* certain words, which another has sworn he heard him say—because it happens that a third person, or even a thousand others, whether present at the time or not, may have declared *they did not hear him!*—Preposterously absurd! But it is something like B. Grimler endeavouring to shew, that Simon Snyder and his adherants did not support the militia bill, reported by his friend Leib, last session, for the purpose of *taxing the consciences* of the Menonists, Quakers, &c.—although the journals, printed by himself (taken in connection with the printed bill, which he must have also seen) prove the direct contrary!

Positive proof, however, is a stubborn thing—and so is an obvious fact; they carry conviction to the mind; the one can no more be invalidated by prevarication, than the existance of the other can be disproved by a round denial.

This being the case—what must many of those persons, who have been hitherto advocating the elevation of Simon Snyder to the chief magistracy of the state—what must they now think of that man's principles? Do or do not, the honest and discerning men, among them, discover aristocratical pride, a contempt of the poorer classes of society, and a spirit of intolerance—beneath a deceptive veil of plainness and affected humility? Will such of "the common people" (disdainfully so termed) as know how to value their rights—will they suffer themselves to be cajoled, by the artifices of ambitious and self-interested demagogues, into the support of a man, who has said *they ought not to have a right to vote?*

To us it appears very evident—that if Simon Snyder were to be invested with the authority attached to the high office of governor---together with the influence which will always accompany that station,---many of those very persons, who would in such case be instrumental to his aggrandizement, would soon discover how grossly they had mistaken the *real* character of the man.

FACT.

The Editor of the Lancaster Journal, having recently been in Dauphin, Cumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Northumberland, Centre, as well as Berks and Northampton counties, can assure the friends of the constitution, that many honest and independent democrats will at the ensuing election support Mr. Ross. They are convinced that at this important crisis, Mr. Snyder's talents are incompetent to the arduous duties of Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania.

If the friends of the constitution are not shamefully inactive, the election of Mr. Ross will be certain.

In pursuance of a meeting of the republicans of Armstrong county, held at the house of John Brandon, in Kittanning, on the 22d of June, 1808; certain persons were appointed a committee to meet the delegates from Indiana county, which had been appointed by a meeting of the republicans of said county, held at the house of Samuel Young, Esq. in Indiana, on the 14th of June, 1808, at the house of Absalom Woodward in said county of Armstrong. In pursuance of which said appointments, four of the delegates from Armstrong, and one from Indiana, met at said Woodward's on the day of the date hereof: when James Clark, Esq. was called to the chair, and George Ross, Esq. was appointed Clerk.

When the following resolutions were adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That col. ISAAC WEIGLEY, of Armstrong county, be recommended to the republicans of the counties aforesaid, as a suitable and proper person to be supported at the ensuing general election, for a member of the Legislature of this state, to represent the counties aforesaid.

2. *Resolved*, That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the "Farmer's Register," printed at Greensburgh—The "Tree of Liberty," and "Pittsburgh Gazette."

JAMES CLARK, Chairman.
Attest—GEORGE ROSS, Secretary.

The dispatches for government by the Osage are no doubt of a very interesting nature, and we have reason to believe, that those from France are not very favorable to the preservation of peace.—Whatever they are, the government will probably lock them up and leave us to learn the nature of them by the events which are to follow. We are informed in the most direct manner that our minister, Mr. Armstrong is treated with the greatest contempt at Paris; that he has not been at court nor admitted to an interview with any of the great dignitaries of the empire for several months; and that all the intercourse which he has with the government is by means of notes. He expresses great dissatisfaction with his situation.

We have seen letters of a late date from gentlemen of good information in London, which speak very favourbly of our relations with the British government, and confidently express the opinion that the danger of a rupture with this country has nearly or quite disappeared.

We are informed that our government messenger Mr. Lewis, was not allowed to bring out any private letters from France for the United States. The reason alledged was that if a commercial correspondence was permitted to be carried on between France and this country, merchants there would avail themselves of it to cover their letters to England and get them conveyed thither through America.

U. S. Gaz.

MR. LEWIS.—This gentlemen arrived at the Union Tavern last evening, having travelled night and day from New-York. He this morning delivered the dispatches, with which he was charged, at the Secretary of State's office.

Though it appears that many of the circumstances relative to our affairs with France, have been incorrectly stated in the London papers recently received in this country, yet two of the most important facts, are undeniably confirmed by Mr. Lewis. The order of Bonaparte against *the return of the Osage to France from England, and the declaration of that Usurper, that he would no longer suffer us to remain neutral.*

We have not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Lewis, and cannot therefore give details. We believe, however, that he has but little idea that peace can be honorably preserved with France. In England he was politely received and decorously treated; but the government have refused to relax the rigour of their orders of council. Hopes are entertained that our differences with England will be soon adjusted.

Wash. Fed. July 9.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 13.

We are told that Mr. Pinckney has forwarded to our government a number of propositions as the basis of a commercial treaty between this country and England, submitted to him by the British government. They propose placing the United States on the footing of the most favored nation in all commercial points, so soon as we chuse to renew her trade. *Mr.* Erskine, it is rumored, is authorised to proceed in the arrangement of this subject. We cannot however state any thing respecting it with certainty.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICKS.

We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman from North Carolina, who confirms the report of the great change which has taken place in the politicks of that state. Federalism has increased wonderfully, and the people evince a very general disprobation of the measures of government. The election is in October.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 11.

By the brig Thomas Jefferson, arrived at New-York on the 8th inst. from Madeira, we have received the following important information:—

MADEIRA, May 26.

Report brought from the squadron off Lisbon by a transport 10 days from the fleet, carrying emigrants from Portugal for the Brazils.

That the Spaniards had risen and attacked and beaten the French army that had entered Spain; that the British squadron off Cadiz was hourly expected to join the Spanish fleet there, to protect and convoy the king of Spain and royal family to South-America.

The accounts of the arrival of the Prince of Portugal at Rio de Janeiro, and the capture of four Spanish frigates, with 40 millions of dollars is also mentioned by the above vessel, as being current in the fleet.

The above was received from a respectable house in Madeira.

July 15.

Our readers will recollect, that in Saturday's Gazette, we stated that the Spaniards had risen, attacked, and beat the French army that had entered Spain; that the British squadron off Cadiz was hourly expected to join the Spanish fleet there, to protect and convoy the King of Spain and Royal Family to South America.

This news was communicated to us by capt. Van Beuren, of the brig Thomas Jefferson, from Madeira—which place he left the 26th of May, and he received it from a respectable mercantile house in that place. At first we were inclined to believe that this was a mere report, and not entitled to much credit. But from the following intelligence, which we yesterday received from capt. Sheffield, of the sch. Mary-Ann, we are induced to believe there is some foundation for the news per capt. Van Beuren. Hear what capt. Sheffield says:

Capt. Sheffield; on his arrival at Gibralter, the 14th of *May*, found 23 sail of British transports full of troops, getting under way, and was informed by an officer in the health office boat, which boarded him, that they were bound to Cadiz to take possession of that place, which he said the Spaniards had given up to the British.—Capt. S came through the Gut with the above fleet, and left them steering for Cadiz.

A certain print in this city, has published several gross misapprehensions respecting the seizure of the stores of the ship Osage in England. We shall now give the truth from the best authority.

On the arrival of the Osage at Falmouth, the Surveyor of the port seized the stores. A representation of it was made by *Mr.* Pinckney to *Mr.* Canning, who directed the commissioner of the Revenue to order the stores to be returned (which was done) and a report to be made of the improper conduct of the seizing officer. It was the opinion of the Collector of Falmouth that the Surveyor would be dismissed, as he was a worthless character.

Mr. Mansfield, who left this city a few days since for Philadelphia, and who was to return to go home in the Packet that was to have sailed on Friday, has in consequence of letters by the packet just arrived, proceeded to Washington. It will be recollected that *Mr. Mansfield* came out as secretary to *Mr.* Rose.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has opened a Store in Market Street, Pittsburgh, next door to Zadok Cramer's Book-store, where *Cash* will be given for *Country Produce*, such as, *Flour, superfine and middlings, Corn, Corn Meal, Rye, Oats, Bran, Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Cherry Bounce, Gin, &c.* A constant supply of the above articles will be received and sold, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices for ready money. Waggoners and Travellers will be supplied with horse feed on moderate terms.

DENNIS S. SCULLY.

July 22, 1808.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife ELEANOR, hath for some time past behaved in an improper and unbecoming manner, and lastly absconded from my bed and board. This is to inform the public that I am resolved on a separation by law, and that I will pay no debts which she may contract.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of David Harper and Henry Wilkinson, of Pittsburgh, trading under the firm of *Harper & Wilkinson*, is this day dissolved. All those residing in Pittsburgh, who have demands against said firm, are requested to present them to David Harper, and those who are indebted to make payment to Joseph Philips, agent for Peter A. Browne, assignee.

D. HARPER,
H. WILKINSON.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his line of business shortly, requests all persons having demands against him, to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, to call and discharge their respective balances, on or before the 1st of September. Those who neglect this notice, may expect their accounts to be left with proper officers for collection.

GEO. SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1808.

N. B. He has on hand, as usual, a large supply of *Merchandize*; consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, &c.*—also about 80 or 100 thousand wt. of *Tobacco*, a considerable part of which is manufactured into *Plug, Pigtail* and *Twist*; together with a large quantity of *Cigars, Scotch and Rappee Snuff*. Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, at the most reduced prices. Orders will be punctually attended to. G. S.

Wanted, Two apprentices to the Tobacconist trade.

Good Pasture.

THE subscriber, living on the Monongahela, at the two mile run, having excellent Pasture, will take in horned cattle.—He has a separate field, with good clover, in which he would take a number of calves.

FERGUS FERGUSON.

July 22, 1808.

N. B. Horses will not be taken.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, with a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

TOWN OF SHENANGO.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has laid out a Town, at the BIG BEND of Shenango river, on donation tract No. 78, 500 acres, 4th district, and the Lots therein will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 3d Monday in September next, at the town of Mercer (within a few miles of the ground)—The fitness of the ground on which the town is laid out; the peculiar, and well known advantages of the situation, and a handsome navigable water passing through it, are conveniences which no doubt, will claim the attention of the public.

Terms of sale—one third in hand—one third in eight months—and one third in one year.

A plan of the town may be seen in the offices of the commissioners of Crawford and Mercer counties, respectively; at Mr. M'Millan's, Mercer; at Mr. Spencer's, Pittsburgh; and at Mr. Hemphill's, Beaver. JOSEPH MORRISON,

No. 223, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

June 21, 1808.

N. B. 300 acres, or any lesser quantity, of first rate land, on which is an excellent mill seat, on the Lackawanick, and adjoining the said town, for sale

TO BE RENTED,

For One or more Years.

A small *FARM* on the Ohio river, one mile below Pittsburgh. It consists of between 70 and 80 acres of first rate land, greater part of which is well cleared and under excellent post and rail fence, and on the premises is good and convenient buildings. Possession of the land may be had in time to put in a fall crop, but the buildings cannot be had possession of until the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

MARY PARK.

July 8, 1808.

Genuine Preparations.

JUST received, from the proprietor's Patent and Family Medicine Warehouse, New-York, and for sale by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front, between Market & Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. Thousands are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of inpirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints-----dear bought experience has taught that oily and heating medicines, joined with strong opiates(or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the doses so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECTED CASES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1806.

Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation—add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir. *GEO. BENNER, jun.*

No. 11, Budd-st. Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee, New-York.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which, there is reason to believe, have, within NINE YEARS past, cured upwards of Two Hundred Thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

LETTER

From the Rev. J. Molther, Minister of the Moravian Church in Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Jan. 4, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Doctor Hamilton's Lozenges having been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether, by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of the Lozenges, agreeable to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals, not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and, though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on a belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a state of digestion, by carrying off that billious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults. I am sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLTHER.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from mercury, or any other pernicious or offensive ingredients, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

The Anodine Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For debilitated constitutions.

TAKE NOTICE.

Imitations of the above Medicines will probably be offered for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *Anthony Beelen,* in Front Street, agent for the sale of the genuine preparations:—As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 30, 1808

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins,* &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House,* in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

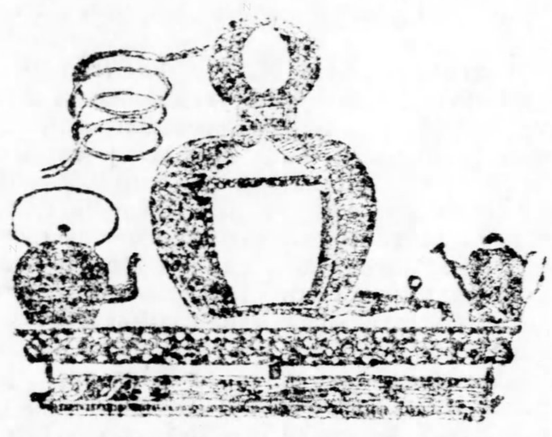
It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store,* in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery,* &c. of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculior to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

HARPER & WILKINSON,

Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran,* where they have opened an extensive assortment of

Hardware, and Dry Goods

suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,

30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

At the corner of Third & Market streets,

Have received an elegant assortment of

MUSLINS,

consisting of figured and plain

Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,

India Mulls, &c.

Also a quantity of

SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.

Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, and George Wallace, Esquire, Associate Judge of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th day of April, 1808. and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are on then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 14th June, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.